

LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

THE

YEAR

1949.



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:-

William Hogg. M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.R.S.I.

CLERK TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:-

Miss D.R. Plascott (Resigned 30th May, 1949).

Miss M.W. Burns (Appointed 1st June, 1949).

County Offices,

Alton Street,

Tel. Ross-on-Wye. 214.

Ross-on-Wye.

SANITARY INSPECTOR, SANITARY SURVEYOR AND HOUSING DESIGNATED OFFICER:-

F.J. East, M.I., Mun.E., A.R.S.I., (Holds Sanitary Inspectors Certificate)

Urban Council Offices,

Church Street,

Tel: Ledbury 5.

Ledbury.



Ledbury Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for Year, 1949, which is furnished in accordance with Article 14 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1935, and circular 2/50 of the Ministry of Health.

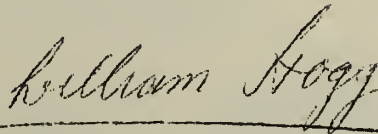
Although there was some increase of notifiable disease during the year, the death rate was low and the birth rate for the population remained relatively high. The Report deals generally with all matters having an influence upon the health of the population.

The preparation of the Report has been facilitated by assistance most willingly given by my colleagues Mr. D.B.W. Dykes, Clerk to the Council, Mr. A.T. Thomas, Financial Officer, Mr. F.J. East, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, and Mr. K. Mills Executive Officer and I place on record my thanks for such assistance and for help throughout the year in the discharge of my duties.

Finally, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for the support and help which has been given me throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant.



31st July, 1950.

Area Medical Officer of Health.



SECTION A. -- STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA:--

The Urban District of Ledbury forms a small Country town in the South East of the County of Hereford, lying west of the Malvern Hills. It forms a centre for the surrounding fertile agricultural district and is a very old town with a long history. Many old buildings in the town have been well preserved.

The town is on the main line of the railway connecting Hereford with Birmingham and Worcester and is a junction for the Newent and Gloucester line. The River Leadon flows by the town but is a small shallow stream unsuitable for navigation and of no value for fishing.

The prosperity of the town is linked with that of the surrounding Agricultural District. Industries in the town are agricultural engineering and fruit preserving. Holiday visitors and tourists also provide some employment.

Area In Acres.	...	...	499
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of year)			1,058
Rateable Value	...	...	£19,114
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£74-18-6
Registrar General's Estimated Resident Population			3,663
Area Comparability Factor .	...	...	0.79

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR:--

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Resident Population	...	19.4
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live and Still)	...	Nil.
Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Resident Population (crude)	...	13.7
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Resident Pop.	...	10.8

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:--

		<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate Per 1,000 Total Births.</u>
Heading No. 29.	Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Heading No. 30	Other maternal causes.	-	-







DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:-

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	14.1
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	15.6
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 live births	..	...	...	...	Nil.

POPULATION:-

The Registrar General's estimate of the Resident Population is 3,663 which compares with 3,667 for the year 1948 and 3,284 at the 1931 Census. Using the estimated resident population the average number of persons per inhabited house is 3.46 and the average number of persons per acre is 7.3. The average number of inhabited houses per acre is 2.1. The natural increase of population, that is the excess of births over deaths is 21. The natural increase of population for the previous year was 12.

BIRTHS:-

The total number of live births occurring in the resident population is, 71 ( 24 male and 47 female). The live birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is, 19.4. The live birth rate for the previous year was 14.7 and 21.1 per 1,000 in 1947.

The live birth rate for England and Wales for the year 1949 is 16.7 per 1,000 and 17.9 per 1,000 for 1948.

The number of live births occurring out of wedlock was 7 (1 male and 6 female), this number being greater than that of the previous year. The illegitimate live births formed 9.9% of the total live births.

STILLBIRTHS:-

This year no stillbirths occurred and the rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births is nil. For the year 1948 the still birth rate was nil and for 1947, 27.0 per 1,000 total births. The still birth rate for the year for England and Wales is 0.39 per 1,000 population.



DEATHS:-

After deducting the number of deaths of non-residents who died within the area and adding the number of deaths of residents which occurred outside of the area, the total number of deaths of inhabitants was 50 (27 males and 23 females). The number of deaths registered during 1948 was 42.

Using the area comparability factor of 0.79 the corrected death rate is 10.8 per 1,000 population. The ratio of male and female deaths 1.17. As usual, the commonest cause of death is heart disease, giving 17 deaths (10 males and 7 females) with a rate from this cause of 4.64.

The crude death rate for the area is 13.7 per 1,000 estimated resident population, the rate for the previous year being 11.5 and the rate for England and Wales for the year is 11.7 per 1,000 population.

The table of causes of death is given on the following page.



Table of Deaths According to Sex, from Various Causes, and Death Rates:-

No.	Cause.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Rate per 1000 Population.
6.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.	-	1	1	0.27
10.	Measles.	-	1	1	0.27
13.	Cancer of Uterus in Females.	-	2	2	0.55
16.	Cancer of All other Sites.	4	2	6	1.64
18.	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesion	5	1	6	1.64
19.	Heart Diseases.	10	7	17	4.64
20.	Other diseases of the Circulatory System.	2	3	5	1.37
22.	Pneumonia.	3	1	4	1.09
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	1	-	1	0.27
25.	Dianrhoea under 2 years.	1	-	1	0.27
27.	Other Digestive Diseases.	-	1	1	0.27
28.	Nephritis..	-	1	1	0.27
36.	All Other Causes.	1	3	4	1.09
All Causes.		27	23	50	

Cancer Deaths:-

The number of deaths caused by cancer of all sites was 8, (4 males and 4 females) giving a death rate from this cause of 2.2 per 1,000 estimated resident population, which compares with the similar rate for the previous year of 2.7.

Deaths Due to Notifiable Infectious Disease:-

As usual pneumonia is the acute infectious notifiable disease which gives rise to the greatest number of notifiable disease deaths. Four persons died, (3 males and 1 female) giving a death rate of 1.09 per 1,000 estimated population. The rate from this cause for England and Wales for the year is 0.51

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SECTION B. - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA:-

The Public Health Laboratory of the County Offices, Hereford, a unit of the Public Health Laboratory Service, continued to provide the usual clinical laboratory facilities with every satisfaction.

The following table shows the number of various specimens examined at the Laboratory on behalf of the Department.

Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Faeces	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water (Bacteriological)...				...	...	...	35
Total	...	...	....	...	...	...	<u>46</u>

Investigations are also carried out by the Laboratory for Medical Practitioners within the area. These are not included in the above table.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES:-

General:-

The Ledbury Cottage Hospital, situated in the town, is a cottage hospital of 12 beds, and is provided with a surgical theatre and an X-ray apparatus. It provides useful accommodation for both surgical and medical cases. This hospital is under the management of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee.

Infectious Disease.

Accommodation is available for the treatment of infectious disease at The Stretton Sugwas Hospital, and at the County Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities.

A motor ambulance is maintained at the Court House Depot, by the Home Ambulance Service Joint Committee of the Order of S. John and the British Red Cross Society. This functions as part of the ambulance service provided by the Local Health Authority.





Clinics.

Infant Welfare:-

An Infant Welfare Clinic is held every alternate Tuesday afternoon at the Church Room in Market Street. This is provided by a voluntary Committee with assistance from the Herefordshire County Council.

School Clinic.

A County Council School Clinic is held every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10.a.m. at the Court House premises for the treatment of Minor Ailments in school children.

Public Mortuary:-

During the year, action was taken by the Council to provide a public Mortuary and Post Mortem room for the joint use of the Urban District and the adjoining Rural District . At the time of writing this provision was not completed.

Disposal of the Dead:-

One burial was carried out by the Council during the year under powers granted by Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Persons in Need of Care and Protection:- (Section 47, Nat. Assistance Act, 1948)

No cases of persons in need of care and protection requiring action under this section were brought to the notice of the Council.

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SECTION C. - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA:-

Water Supply:-

Geology The town is situated on the Old Red Sandstone which is here represented as red marl with occasional thin bands of sandstone; to the east of the town outcrops of upper silurian rocks occur chiefly Ludlow and Wenlock limestones. These formations do not in this area lend themselves to the provision of abundant water supplies.

The town is supplied chiefly by means of the Council's piped supply, although there are still some private shallow wells in use as domestic supplies. In 1938/39 a survey of these wells was completed and showed that in many instances the water was not fit for potable purposes. The continued use of Shallow Wells of doubtful quality is not likely to promote the health of the inhabitants and should be remedied at an early date. The work of installation of the town supply where a well is found to be polluted commenced in 1948 and is being continued. During the year 12 new water supplies were provided.

The Council's mains are divided into two systems, the high pressure system supplying the higher part of the town and the low pressure system which supplies the remainder, but there are facilities for connecting the high pressure to the low pressure system.

The water supplying the low pressure under normal conditions is derived from the Conygree Reservoir (1,00,000 gallons Capacity) which collects springs in Conygree Wood and the vicinity which originate from what appears to be Wenlock Limestone. These springs are land springs dependent upon the local rainfall. No pumping plant is needed for this supply and a chlorinator is installed. When the Conygree springs diminish in dry periods, the reservoir can be maintained by feeding from the high pressure system. Too much reliance cannot, in my opinion, be placed upon





the low pressure system chlorinator. During the year, the quality of the low pressure system water deteriorated and it was found that this resulted from a deterioration of the water in the Brickyard Well ( a collecting Well). As no definite source of this pollution could be discovered, the Brickyard Well was Cut off and the chlorine treatment increased as a temporary measure.

The high pressure system pumps water from the Massinton Wells to the Reservoir at Cross Hands, and the supply then gravitates to the town. Continuous automatic chlorination is applied to the rising main. When the Urban Council's supplies diminish in dry periods, a bulk supply is obtained from the Malvern Urban District Council's supply originating from the New Red Sandstone at Bromsberrow.

The water supply was adequate in quantity throughout the year and with the exception of the Brickyard Well water, the quality was that of a good potable water.

No new sources of public water supply were utilised, and <sup>no</sup> extensions of mains were carried out during the year. Twelve samples of untreated water were submitted for examination, five for chemical examination and seven for bacteriological examination. The water after treatment by chlorine was sent for bacteriological examination on 20 occasions.

The number of dwellings connected to the water mains by means of service pipes is 755 whilst a further 99 dwellings are supplied from the mains by standpipes. From these figures it will be seen that 200 dwellings depend upon shallow wells; an unsatisfactory mode of supply as these are very prone to pollution. It is the policy of the Department to secure connection to the mains whenever possible.

The net average daily consumption of water for the Urban District during the year 1949 was 68,000 gallons per day. On the estimated

The first of these is the fact that the  
government has been unable to  
obtain the necessary funds to  
carry out its policy. This is due  
to the fact that the government  
has been unable to raise the  
necessary funds to carry out its  
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resident population this gives an average daily consumption per head of 18.5 gallons per day.

The town water supply does not appear to have any significant solvent action upon metals. This may be due to the amount of hardness present. Below is given a typical report on the Chemical Examination of water supplied to the town.

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER RECEIVED FROM THE LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT  
ON THE 28th September, 1949.

Particulars. Source: Massington Well.  
Depth of Well: 33 feet.  
Strata: Limestone.

This sample (contains parts per million)

Total dissolved solid	...	...	...	...	320
Combined Chlorine	...	...	...	...	20
Nitrogen present as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	6
Nitrogen present as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	Absent.
Mineral Ammonia as N.	...	...	...	...	0.008
Organic Ammonia as N.	...	...	...	...	Absent.
Oxygen required to oxidise organic matter in 4 hrs.	...	...	...	...	0.20
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	250
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	70
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	320

Microscopic Examination: Shows the presence of a very minute sediment.



Drainage:-

The town has a system of public sewers which receives the drainage of almost the whole of the town. The system must be, in some parts quite as old as the town and the exact course and condition of the sewers are probably not known, nevertheless the system functions fairly satisfactorily.

The sewers are of the combined type taking both storm water and foul water and connect partly to a series of crude settlement tanks and partly to the sewage disposal works. These works are old and are quite inadequate for the proper treatment of the sewage at the present time. As a result, the effluent passing into the River Leadon causes deoxygenation of the water in the river at times.

The Council has given instructions to a consulting engineer to prepare a scheme for new sewage disposal works, but at the time of writing, the preparation of this scheme is not yet complete.

No new private or public sewers were constructed, or extensions made to any sewer during the year. Alteration was made to a length of sewer in the grounds of Belle Orchard House, by diversion and an existing cess-pool was filled in as being no longer necessary. No new work was carried at the Council's sewage disposal works.

There were 46 new drains constructed in connection with dwelling houses and 2 in connection with other premises, making a total of 48 new drains. The Sanitary Inspector carried out 50 drain tests and no existing drains were found to be in need of repair or reconstruction.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:-

Public Conveniences are provided in the centre of the town by the Council. These are well sited and maintained in a good state with some difficulty. Damage and mutilation of the premises is a problem of some significance. Fifty inspections of these premises were made during the year.



SWIMMING BATHS:-

The small open air swimming bath owned by the Council, was open to the public during the summer months on payment. The bath water is taken from the town mains and the bath is emptied and refilled once weekly. No purification plant is provided but hand treatment of the water with Chloros is carried out to maintain the water in as clean state as possible.

Two samples of water were submitted for examination during the year. These showed that whilst the Council takes as much care as possible to maintain the water in a clean condition, this never attains the high standard possible with a Modern Circulating Plant. As this swimming pool provides the neighbourhood with a useful amenity, the installation of a Modern Plant would not seem to be out of place.

SHOPS AND OFFICES:-

No action was necessary by the Department under the Shops Act, 1934.

CAMPING SITES:-

No sites were used for camping purposes during the year, and no licences for camping were granted by the Local Authority.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS:-

No infestations of dwellings by bed bugs came to the notice of the Department during the year. Disinfestation of the belongings of tenants before removal to Council Houses was not required.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD:-

One burial was carried out by the Local Authority during the year under powers granted by Section 50. of the National Assistance Act, 1948.





SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA:-

I am indebted to Mr. F.J. East, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, for the following tabular statement furnished under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:-

Inspections:-

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	4
Animals	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ashbins and Ashpits.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drain Tests..	...	...	...	...	...	50
Filthy and Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	15
Factories (without Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	...	...	11
Factories (With Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	...	...	37
Ice Cream (Registered Premises )	...	...	...	...	...	6
Public Conveniences ..	...	...	...	...	...	50
Rats and Mice Act. ..	...	...	...	...	...	6
Swimming Baths and Pools	...	...	...	...	...	20
Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	29
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	20
Housing (Consolidated Regulations 1925) ..	...	...	...	...	...	155

Notices Issued:-

Informal ...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Statutory re-housing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Statutory under other Acts	...	...	...	...	...	12

Summary of Defects Remedied:-

Ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations Removed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ditches Cleared...	...	...	...	...	...	1



# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN THREE VOLUMES

Vol. II

THE HISTORY OF THE

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Drains and Gullies Cleared	...	...	...	1
Drains Repaired ...	...	...	...	1
New Drains Provided	...	...	...	2
Defective Floors Repaired..	...	...	...	2
Defective Roofs Repaired..	...	...	...	4
Defective Eaves and Gutters Repaired ...	...	...	...	1
Defective Brickwork Repaired ...	...	...	...	2
Defective Windows Repaired	...	...	...	1
Defective Chimneys Repaired	...	...	...	2
Dampness of Walls and Floors Remedied...	...	...	...	7
Cesspools Cleansed	...	...	...	3
Closets Repaired	...	...	...	3
Filthy and Verminous Premises Cleansed..	...	...	...	3
New Gullies Provided	...	...	...	1
Inspection Chambers Repaired	...	...	...	1
Old Drains Sealed	...	...	...	1
Paving Repaired..	...	...	...	1
Slop Closets Converted to Water Closets.	...	...	...	8
Rain Water Pipes Provided or Repaired...	...	...	...	1
New Sinks Provided	...	...	...	1
Sanitary Fittings Provided	...	...	...	1
Water Supplies Provided..	...	...	...	12
MISCELLANEOUS DEFECTS REMEDIATED...	...	...	...	4

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the financial aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the budget, including the projected income and expenses for the upcoming year. This section also discusses the various financial risks and how they are being managed to ensure the organization's financial stability.

3. The third part of the document addresses the operational aspects of the organization. It describes the various processes and procedures that are in place to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of services. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing and how they are being addressed.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the human resources of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the current staff levels and the various roles and responsibilities of the different departments. This section also discusses the various training and development programs that are in place to ensure that the staff is equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their duties effectively.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the legal and regulatory aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the various laws and regulations that the organization is subject to and how they are being complied with. This section also discusses the various legal risks and how they are being managed to ensure the organization's legal compliance.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the environmental and social aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the various environmental and social issues that the organization is facing and how they are being addressed. This section also discusses the various initiatives that are in place to promote sustainability and social responsibility.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the future of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the various strategic goals and objectives that the organization is pursuing and how they are being implemented. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing and how they are being addressed to ensure the organization's long-term success.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937:-

The number of factories with Mechanical Power registered with the Local Authority at the end of the year was 26 whilst the number without Mechanical Power so registered was 12.

In the course of the year 98 inspections were made, and five defects were found, re sanitary conveniences. At the end of the Year one of these defects had been remedied.

FACTORIES FORM 572. (REVISED).

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1949 for the Urban District of Ledbury in the County of Herefordshire.

Part 1. of the Act.

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecut- ed.
1. Factories in which Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	12	11	1	-
2. Factories not included in 1. in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	26	37	4	-
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	2	50	5	-
Totals.	40	98	5	Nil.



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:-

Milk:-

During the year, a change took place in the supervision of Milk Supplies, for on 1st October, three new Regulations made jointly by the Ministries of Health, Food, and Agriculture and Fisheries came into force. These Regulations are:-

(i) The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 which, briefly, repealed the old Milk and Dairies Regulations 1926-43 and transferred the control of Milk Producers to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, leaving the supervision of distributors to the Council.

(ii) The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

(iii) The Milk ( Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

These latter Regulations do not materially affect the Council.

The number of milk distributors registered with the Local Authority at the end of the year was 2. There are no pasteurising plants or sterilising Plants situated withing the District, and there is no sale of these special designation milks. There is one milk depot situated in the town, and the trade effluent from these premises is perhaps not entirely satisfactory, and requires some further investigation.

There was no evidence of milk-borne disease having occurred in any of the inhabitants of the town at any time during the year. No samples of milk were sent for bacteriological examination.

No action was necessary by the Department under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.



# THE HISTORY OF THE

1780

The first part of the history of the  
American Revolution is the story of the  
struggle for independence. It begins with the  
first meeting of the Continental Congress in  
1774, and ends with the signing of the  
Declaration of Independence in 1776. The  
second part of the history is the story of the  
war itself. It begins with the first battle of  
the Revolution, the Battle of the Clouds, in  
1777, and ends with the final battle, the  
Battle of Yorktown, in 1781. The third part  
of the history is the story of the peace  
negotiations. It begins with the signing of the  
Treaty of Paris in 1783, and ends with the  
signing of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce  
in 1794.

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signing of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce  
in 1794.

The first part of the history of the  
American Revolution is the story of the  
struggle for independence. It begins with the  
first meeting of the Continental Congress in  
1774, and ends with the signing of the  
Declaration of Independence in 1776. The  
second part of the history is the story of the  
war itself. It begins with the first battle of  
the Revolution, the Battle of the Clouds, in  
1777, and ends with the final battle, the  
Battle of Yorktown, in 1781. The third part  
of the history is the story of the peace  
negotiations. It begins with the signing of the  
Treaty of Paris in 1783, and ends with the  
signing of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce  
in 1794.



Ice Cream:-

One manufacturer ceased to make this food, but five premises remained registered with the Local Authority for storage and sale. No action was necessary by the Department.

Water Cress:-

A small sale of this foodstuff takes place during the season, but no action was necessary by the Department. This plant grows in a number of places adjacent to the town and is no doubt gathered and consumed without ill effects. The cress supplied by green grocers in the town is purchased from wholesalers or recognised local sources.

Shell Fish:-

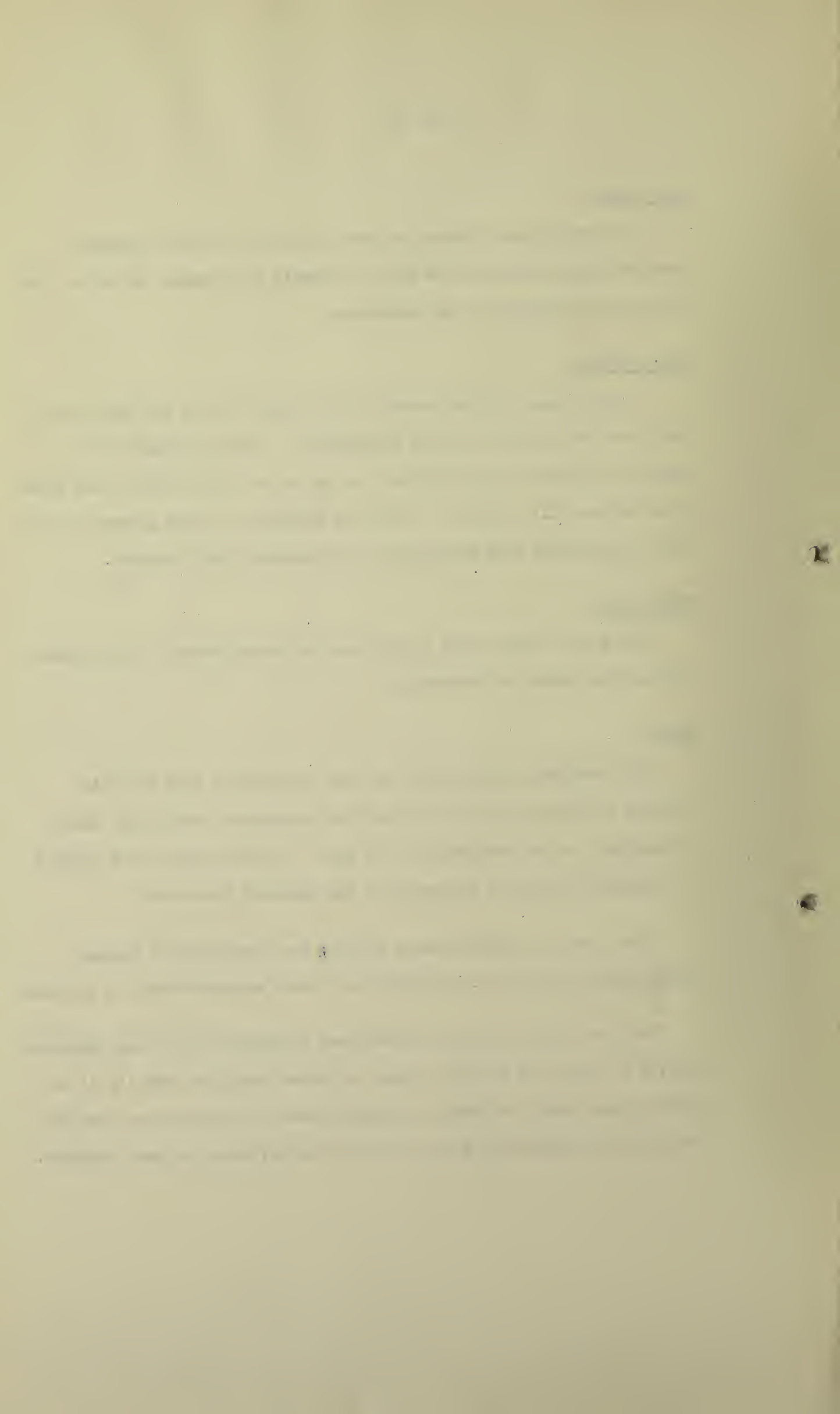
The sale of Shell Fish in the town is insignificant at the present time and no action was necessary.

Meat:-

All fresh meat sold within the town is obtained from the City Abattoir at Hereford, and as a result of inspection carried out there unsound meat is not brought into the area. Nevertheless, meat exposed or intended for sale is inspected by the Sanitary Inspector.

There are no slaughterhouses within the town used for regular slaughtering, but very occasionally one former slaughterhouse is so used.

In view of the fact that centralised slaughtering has been experienced for so long, and the meat trade has become familiar with it, it is unlikely that small individual slaughterhouses will again come into use. Centralised slaughtering seems to be more satisfactory in many respects.



Food Poisoning:-

One case of food poisoning was notified in the third quarter of the year. The patient had been admitted to the County Hospital, Hereford, and was found to be suffering from bacterial food poisoning, ultimately identified as being *Salmonella Typhi-murium* with the antigenic structure  $O = 1V.V.X11/H = i-1,2,3$ . The date of onset could not be determined and it was not possible to trace the source of infection. The patient was a young adult female. So far as could be ascertained no other cases of food poisoning occurred within the District at any time during the year.

UN SOUND FOOD:-

The following table shows the variety of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

MEAT:-Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Pigs and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed if known.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Number inspected.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
All diseases except tuberculosis, whole carcasses condemned.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

The table of other unsound foods is given on the next page.



Other Unsound Foods:-

List of all foods voluntarily surrendered during the year:-

30lbs. Canned Milk	...	...	...	...	Cans perforated.
29lbs. Canned Vegetables.	...	...	...	...	Cans blown.
9lbs. Canned Fruit	...	...	...	...	" "
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Canned Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	" "
4lbs. Canned Fish	...	...	...	...	" "
20lbs. Canned Meat Products	...	...	...	...	" "
181lbs. Fish	...	...	...	...	Decomposed.
18lbs. Fish Products	...	...	...	...	"
10lbs. Meat Products	...	...	...	...	"
52lbs. Cheese	...	...	...	...	"
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Soup	...	...	...	...	"
2lbs. Jam	...	...	...	...	Cans Broken.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Pickles	...	...	...	...	"





SECTION D. HOUSING:-

Some little progress was made in the housing of the inhabitants during the year but the demand for dwellings continuing to be far in excess of the supply available.

The Council was unable to complete any permanent houses but 45 temporary houses were provided by the adoption of temporary buildings in the former Prisoner-of-war-Camp in Gloucester Road. These units were completed and occupied before the close of the year.

Twelve permanent Council Houses were under construction but incomplete on 31st December, on the Longacre Estate and will be occupied during the present year.

Private owners made little contribution as four dwellings were being built but no dwelling was completed during the year.

The most urgent housing need of the area continues to be the erection of still more dwellings and until the supply begins to overtake the demand no real progress in housing will be made, for in addition to families without homes, there remains the families at present housed in old and dilapidated dwellings, deficient in reasonable amenities.

The housing statement is given on the next page.



INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:-

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	140
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	155
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	...	..	140
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	155
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	...	...	3
4.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonable fit for human habitation.	...	...	30

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	...	...	..	15
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:-

1.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	..	1
	(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	...	...	1
	(b)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-			
	(i)	By Owners.	1.		
	(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners.	Nil.		

Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.							
	(i)	By Owners.	10.					
	(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners.	1.					



THE PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE:-

As was to be anticipated, the notifiable infectious disease in the district during the year exceeded the remarkable low figures for, 1948.

During the ~~first~~ quarter, 8 cases of whooping cough were notified (3 males and 5 females), and cases of measles began to occur, 22 notifications (10 male and 12 female) being received. Before the end of March whooping cough disappeared from the area, but measles continued to increase, 97 notifications (55 males and 42 females) were received. This disease however, began to dissappear in June for the remainder of the year only three cases were notified, two cases in the third quarter and one in the fourth. The disease was relatively mild, but one death resulted.

The disease was relatively mild and no other infectious diseases. ~~Except~~ measles and whooping cough appear to have occurred. The efficiency of notification is high and I am indebted to the Local Medical Practitioners for their kind co-operation in this matter.

Table of Incidence of Infectious Disease According

To Ages And Sex.

Disease.	Under one Year.		1+		3+		5+		10+		15+		Ages U.K.		All Ages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5
Measles.	3	3	19	12	9	8	33	31	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-

No notifications of pneumonia were received although the disease caused 4 deaths.







Tuberculosis:-

At the beginning of the year, there were 26 cases on the register, 24 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary. During the year 6 cases were added to the register, 5 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary, of these 4 pulmonary notifications were new notifications. 3 Pulmonary cases were removed from the register, and at the end of the year therefore, 29 cases remained on the register, 26 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary. An increase of 2 pulmonary cases and of 1 non-pulmonary case as compared with 1948.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING, 1949.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15+	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25+	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
35+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Ages.	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-

